LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

COMMANDER KELLOGG REPORTS ON AFFAIRS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE,

A Rumor that the Boston has Been Ordered to Sail Immediately for Royti-Expedit-ing the Work on the War Ships A Suggestion Regarding the Buttle Flans.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Some excitement was manifested at the State and Navy Departments upon the receipt of a cablegram from Commander Kellogg at Hayti. In obedience to orders from the Navy Department, which were inspired by the Secretary of State, Commander Kellogg day before yesterday steamed from St. Nichelas Mole (the cable terminus) to Port-aubrince. He returned to-day, and reported to the secretary of the Navy the result of his observations and inquiries into the condition of offairs at the Haytian capital Secretary Tracy immediately communicated this information to Secretary Blaine, who carried the news to the President, Every one connected with the State and Navy Departments, who is in a position to know the contents of the cablegram, refuses to say anything about it, except one official, who said that the sender did not appear to know much about the situation. Nevertheless, it was generally believed at the departments that the eraily believed at the departments that the news from Hayti is not reassuring, and it was currently reported that Capt. O'Kane has been grared to sail immediately for the seat of trouble with the Boston, which has just been refitted at New York.

Pursuant to orders from Secretary Tracy, the Bureau of Construction and other bureaux of the Navy Department having duties connected with the construction and equipment of naval vessels are making every effort to expedite the work on war ships building, or to be rebuilt, by the department. The monitor Amphitrite, now at League island, is being put in shape to be towed to Noriolk. She will be sent down there about July 1, and work on her will begin on her arrival. The vessel will be a boon to the Noriolk Navy 1 and, as her construction will cost about \$500,000. A large part will be sent in the employment of mechanics and laborers. At present she is but a shell, with the machinery in place, and the work to be done will consist of the placing of two turrers, armor, guns, decks. Jurniture, spars, boats, ac. The department was not alse to have this monitor consisted at League Island, because of lack of meinties there for fron ship building, a state of anarys which will form the subject of a recommendation to Congress by Secretary the Navy Department having duties connected Tracy at the next session.

At the New York Navy Yard work has already At the New York Navy Yard work has already begun on what was designed to be the monitor Purian, but which is soon to be a power-uk barbette lighting ship, reconstructed upon plans originated by Navai Constructed Helmoborn and approved by a Navai Construction Board and the Secretary of the Navy. This work will be oushed at New York with all expedition, and the Ordinance Bureau has already prepared the plans for the ship's ordinance.

In the case of Peter O'Nelll and Austin Gro-In the case of Peter U Nelli and Austin Grogan, convicted at the October term, 1888, of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York of assaulting a letter carrier while engaged in the discharge of his duty and sentenced January, 1888, to one year's imprisonment and each to pay \$100 line, the President has, in view of extenuating circumstances and of the recommendation of the United States District Autorney, granted a pardon. The settlioners have been in references don. The petitioners have been in prison about eight months.

mittee from the New York Chamber of Commerce, appeared before Assistant Secretaries merce, appeared before Assistant Secretaries
Batcheller and Tichenor and Supervising
Architect Windrom this morning in regard to
the site for the Appraiser's warehouse in New
York city. They invored an up-town site as
against one on the Battery, and onered no objections to that of the present Appraiser's warehouse. They did not recommend the purchase
of any particular place, but argued that the
present site would be satisfactory to the Chamber of Commerce in preference to any place
further down town. The Treasury Commission took the matter under advisement.

Secretary Rusk authorized to-day the preparation and publication of a book giving the symptoms of the forms of common diseases symptoms of the forms of common diseases incident to live stock, together with the established cures therefor, the text to be accompanied by plates illustrating the same. This work will be issued first in bulletin form, and then be published in book form for distribution as a public document. Diseases of sheep and their cures will be the first bulletin, and it will appear within a few weeks. When the new appropriation becomes available Socretary tinsk will begin a collection of facts connected with the dairy industry of the country, to be published from time to time for the benefit of those particularly interested.

Archie F. Baxter, who succeeds Walter H. Bunn as United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, is a well-known lawyer of Elmira. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war at the age of 17, and served throughout the war, notwithstanding a severe wound received at the battle of Resaca. 6a. He has served as Clerk of Chemung county, and in 1882 was nominated for Congress on the kepublican ticket, but failed of election, lie took an active part in the last campaign, and made quate a reputation as a stump speaker. Senators Evarts and Hiscock and others advocated his appointment.

Fourth class Postmasters were to-day ap-New York - A. Green, Alps; C. A. Dains, Dresden; R. J. Edred. orth Petersburg; Eli Perry, Raynerstown; R. D. Godins, Walloomsack.
Cennecticut—H. z. Wilson, Lakeville.

William Richards of Iowa has been promoted to be assistant chief of the mercantile marine division of the Treasury Department, vice George B. Albright of New York, reduced.

The President to-day appointed A. E. Baxter of New York to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York.
Edgar R. Shook of Detroit was to-day appointed Superintendent of Supplies in the Post Office Department, vice W. D. Woodbridge re-

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed John Hughson a skilled laborer in the Treasury Department at a compensation of \$120 per annum. Hughson was porter of one of the Pullman cars caught in the flood at Johnstown, Pa., and it was mainly through his efforts that Mrs. E. W. Halford and her daughter were enabled to reach a place of safety in the mountains. His appointment is due to the recommendation of the President's Private Secretary.

mission will leave this city on Sunday night for Indianapolis to make an inspection of the Post

Indianapolis to make an inspection of the Post Office service there. Thence they will go to Chicago, and after that to Milwaukee to examine certain matters in connection with the civil service in those cities. The Commissionera declare that it is their intention that the Civil Service law shall be administered fairly and in a non-partisan manner. They have sent the following telegram to Nashville to be published in the newspapers there:

In view of the ramination to be held at the Nashville rost office next saturday, their commission desires to an mounce that all examinations held under its anapices are streitly somparisan in character. All quantised ferroms are invited to apply, whether Democrates or Republicans. They will be examined, marked, and certifications will be allowed no weight whatever. The commission are determined to enforce the law in its letter of spirit. Any employee of the Government relating with temper and spirit. Any employee of the Government relating with the most rigorously qualished.

A letter containing the same views as those expressed in the above telegram has been mailed to Atlanta, where an examination similar to the one at Nashville will be held soon.

Gen. Meigs, the architect of the Pension building, has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, suggesting that the missioner of Pensions, suggesting that the flags borne in battle by the soldiers of the United States and those captured by them in war be hong around the walls of the Pension Office building. He says also that the intent of all the acts of Congress regarding the captured flags is that they shall be displayed in some proper public place. The Commissioner in reply says that he will readily assist in this prisect if the Pension building be made water-proof. The roof of the building leaks badly in several places.

Chandler Considered a Sure Winner. CONCORD, N. H., June 12 .- The Republican Senatorial caucus will be held to-morrow night. The contest lies between the Hon. William E. The contest lies between the Hon. William E. Chandler and the Hon. J. H. Gallinger. Chandlers triends claim that he will be nominated on the first ballot by from 50 to 75 majority, it is reported that a few of the Republicans, including Gen. Gilman Marston of Exeter, who was ad interim senator, will decline to go into the canens, but their absence will not indicate any bolt. Mr. Chandler will undaubtedly be nominated and elected. The Democrats will also have their cancus to-morrow night. and will probably nominate the Hon. Harry Biegham of Littleton.

The National Association of Cigarmakers and Packers, at their seezion yesterday, devoked to have and Fackers, at their seesion yesterday, derined to have the late, of the organization registered in every State in the Francia order to obtain state protection. These officers were received N T V W. Anthony Statistics of Pitchards in T W. F. Hears Statistics of derive V V, T. Is and I N. Altert Holtmanh of Covington, Kwi Treasurer Joseph Stichards on of Hamilton, Ont. Elective State of Joseph Stichardson of Hamilton, Cont. Elective State Joseph Stichardson interpret Gruber August W. Hearmhach of Miwankee, Henry Wichtendahl of New Yors, John Fernan of Fittsburgh, and E. L. Davis of Baltimore. WHO IS DR. WORTHINGTON?

He Is Reported as Unknown to Those with

From the Evening Sun. Since Mrs. Mary H. Plunkett put away Mr. John J. Plunkett and cleaved unto "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington "Christian Scientists have been busy endeavoring to trace " Dr. A. Bentley Worthington's" antegedents. The feeling is general with the members of that circle of Christian Scientists who looked up to Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett as their leaders that they have grossly deceived in the character of "Dr. A. Ben'ley Worthington," Looking back at the manner in which "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" first obtained a footing in their society, and the entire absence of any verification of his history of himself, they determined, when it was too late, to write to some persons with whom he professed to be intimately acquainted. So far he has turned out to be a regular Melchisidee as far as relatives and connections prior to his arrival in New

York are concerned. "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" was first met at a spiritualistic scance in February last by two ladies who are attached to the Christian Scientist movement. He was an entire stranger

Scientist movement. He was an entire stranger to those present, but intervened with such effect during the progress of the scance that these ladies were quite taken by him. At its close they had some conversation with him, and found him in a state of great mental dejection. They explained to him the basis of Christian science, and at once foresaw in him the promise of "an earnest seeker after truth." So they gave him Mrs. Plunketts address and asked him to call on her.

At this time "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" had a room somewhere on East Thirty-lourih street. His wardrobe consisted then of a looseful of gray clothes, which he had on his back, a soit slouch hat, and a small hand valles. He accounted for this scantiness of wearing apparel by casually saying he had been summoned to New York from "the mines" in Canifornia at twenty minutes' notice. The object of his mission was to meet a man who was returning from Europe. This man, whose name was not given, had control of about \$13,000, which was all that remained of his late father's property, his fainer was at one time a very rich man, but lost the greater part of his fortune shortly before he ciled.

Soon after the scance took place "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" received he first haven.

all that remained of his late father's property. His fariner was at one time a very rich man, but lost the greater part of his fortune shortly before he died.

Soon after the scance took place "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" received his first lesson on Christian science. Not only Mrs. Flunkett, butfail the other female members of the circle, were strongly attracted to the new adherent. "He histened so futently to what you said," said one of them yeste day; "he was so carnest in his search after truth, he was so appreciative and yet so critical, that we could not help feeling exultant in the conquest of so superior a mind." So impressed, indeed, was "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" by these lectures that he employed a stenographer to take them down verbatin in order that he might reap the advantage of condering over them in private.

A few days after these delightful lectures began "Pr. A. Bentley Worthington" changed his residence to 125 West Forty-second street, his financial embarrassments, which had been at first very great, were gradually cleared away. It was not until the dawn of his prosperity that he absented himself from his lectures for a whole day in order to meet the man coming from Europe who had control of his late father's money. But this was not the source from which financial ald came. No disciple of the Christian science saw the man from Europe. But according to "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington's account, the European man did not give him a cent. He became very ill in consequence, and for two nights was delirious. Fair Christian Scientests watched at his bedside, His ravings were entirely confined to long passages from Sakestwaera and repetition of speeches in favor of upholding the tariff.

During the two months which chapsed between "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington's account, the European man did not give him a cent. He became very ill in consequence, and for two nights was delirious. Fair Christian Scientists watched at his bedside. His ravings were entirely confined to long passages from Sakestwaera and re

mined to devote his the control of the gospel.

The arrangements for the separation and so-called divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett had been made before it was suspected that "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" was to be Mr. Plunkett's successor. He was consulted about the details of this plan, and made a suggestion that Mr. Plunkett might seize any moneys standing in his wife's name. his wife's name. Accordingly, with the consent of some of Mrs.

Accordingly, with the consent of some of Mrs. Plunkett's relatives, about \$3,000 cash and other property to the amount of nearly \$12,000 was transferred from Mrs. Plunkett's name to that of "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington,"

Meanwhile an outsider, who knew a good deal about what was going on, had been making investigations about "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington's" antecedents. He had never received any letters as far as knewn, except city tailors' bills and two from Boston which he rather ostentations showed around.

and two from Boston which he rather estentationsly showed around.

Word soon came from a newspaper man, a lawyer, and a prominent club man that no such mann was known there in any of their respective circles, nor did any such name appear for three years back in the official lists of lawyers.

From a very prominent Republican politician in Ohio came a letter denying that such a person had spoken or acted for the party there during the Presidential campaign. From Mr. Elijah Halford came the assurance that no member of the Presidential campaign. From Mr. Elijah Halford came the assurance that no member of the President's family had any recollection of such a person or name.

These statements were communicated to "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington." who wrote in reply that they were "mere tittle-tattle." and that neither himself nor his "wife" would pay any attention to them. At present no one can see Mrs. Plunkett without "Dr. A. Bentley Worthington," but she sends messages to her friends that she is very happy.

"Dr. A. Bentley Worthington" resembles Mr. Plunkett very much facially, but his eyes are smaller, and his left eye has a peculiar habit of wobbling avery now and then so as to expose a large portion of its white. He walks rather etilly with one leg. He has never had his photograph taken since he came to the surface in New York.

POLICEMAN FARRELL ONLY SMILED. Supreme Court Judges Beach and Patter-

Supreme Court Judges Edward Patterson and Miles Beach appeared at Police Headquarters' trial room yesterday afternoon as complainants against Policeman Christopher Farrell of the Leonard street station. Commissioners McClave. Martin, and MacLean lis-

tened to the testimony.
"On the morning of May 27," said Judge Beach, "Judge Patterson and myself were caught between a loaded truck and a stalled street car at Church and Chambers streets, in an effort to reach our respective court rooms, I was touched on the arm by the pole of Sturges's truck, which the driver had swung from the track, and Judge Patterson was pinioned against the side of the blockaded car. When the blockade was over I saw Policeman Farrell

the blockade was over I saw Policeman Farrell standing joly in front of a cigar store on the corner. You are a very inefficient officer to stand by and see citizens run down by a caroless truckman. I said to him. He smiled. "He smiled and smiled," testified Judge Patterson, "and said if we would go to the station house and make complaint he would arrest the truck driver." Elements and did not feel justified in making an arrest without a complaint. He told the gentlemen that if they would appear as complainants he would make the arrest. He did not say them to go to the station house to make the complaint. "I was not aware," said Farrell. "that I was smiling during our conversation."

The case will be decided by the full Board.

Jersey City Politics.

Jersey City's new Street and Sewer Commis sioners ordered Chief Engineer Ruggies yesterday to prepare a list of all persons in the employ of the Board, together with their salaries and the method of their appointment. This is the preparatory step for wholesale dismissals, which will take place within a week or two. The Hoard dismissed Sower Inspectors Frank Mayer and Henry Van Houten, and appointed Matthew Monks

and William Duffy to their places.

Mayor Cleveland appointed Siggfried Hammerschlag
as a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday in place of Henry Lembeck, who re-

some yesterday in place of Henry Lembeck, who resigned to accept a place in the old charter Board of Finance because he thought the new charter unconstitutional. Mr. Haminerschiag is a prominent hepiblican and two years awo he ran for tongress on the iconditional times. Haminerschiag is a prominent hepiblican interest in appointment makes a Republican majority in the Board. It is the only locard in the city that is not Hemocratic. It met yesterday, and Jacob Ringh, Republican, was elected Provident, and Jacob Ringh, Republican, was elected Provident, and Jacob Ringh, Republican, was elected Provident, and Jacob Ringh, Republican, which the old Board of Finance missing some years ago.

The awyers in the charter case met again yesterday and drew up and signed an agreement that in the case of the appeal from the Supreme tourt's decision the only questions that are to be raised are the constitution aimy of the act and the legality and regularity of its southingson to the people. By this agreement all technical questions are done away with and the decision of the tout of Ferros and Appeals will be hurried.

The new Tax Commissioners met yesterday in senator fedwaris softice and demands the hooks and papers of the old finant of Assessors. Ex Mayor Gilbert Coultin said the thought the wypeal from the Supreme Court's decision acted as a stay, and if the "seegeors' books were turned over to the new Hoard and the old charier should win the assessment made might be invalid. He refused to give up the books.

GRADUATION DAY AT WEST POINT. The First Class Receive Their Diplomas and

Listen to an Address by Gen, Sherman WEST POINT, June 12 .- The final exercises attending the graduation of the first class of cadets at West Point were held this morning, The sky was black and there were slight sprinkles of rain every few minutes, but over a thousand persons congregated under the trees in front of the library, where a platform had been erected and a canopy spread. The graduates had been busy all the morning packing up and settling accounts with Treasurer Spurgin. Some of them had as much as \$50 coming to them, but the majority thought they were fortunate if they were on even terms with

their Uncle Sam. At 10 o'clock the rattle of a drum brought the cadets out of the barracks with a rush, and the band came silently over the plain. At 10:10 ranks were formed for the last time, and at 10:15 the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" and led the way to the designated place. Officers, visitors, and others were congregated at this place. Gen. Sherman, Senator Davis, Gen. Stanley, Gen. Parke, Superintendent Haw-Gen. Stanley, Gen. Parke, Superintendent Hawkins, Adjuitant Brown, and Chaplain Postlewaite occupied the seats of honor. Gen. Sherman was in full uniform. The assemblage stood with bowed heads as the Chaplain asked the blessing of the God of nations. The band played "My Country, 'tis of Thee,' and the Doxology, and then the Hon. Cushman K. Davis of the Board of Visitors was introduced by Gen. Parke, and read an address to the graduating class. Gen. Sherman delivered the diplomas, Gen. Parke calling out the names, When Gen. Sherman rose he was groeted with a storm of applains elong continued. He said:

graduating class. Gen, Sherman delivered the diplomas, Gen. Sherman rose he was greeted with a storm of applause long continued. He said:

Youse Garlasan, By the partanity of your superintendent, he has honored me with the privilege of delivering into your hands the diplomas you have that you seem of the your and the diplomas you have that you like one I get for your and one of them. It now exactly like one I get for your and them. It now exactly like one I get for your and them. It now exactly like one I get for your and the of the service, and is attested by the signatures of your superintendent and the Academic Board. It is cautiful to absolute faith, and will be received in all faith wherever the finglish language is known. It is just the same as mine—the same plains, the same pictures on it—except that the one I have looks as if it had been through a severe case of small pox. Hauchter, I took it with me down to Plorida, and the big reaches they have down there commenced to eat it.

You, young gentlemen, after you get home and have had a little vacanum, which will slip by pretty fast. It is you you like a gentlemen, and that will store you you near that you will serve with Edelity to the Government. A little while after that you will go to some military post, and, perhaps, be appointed as Quartermaster and Commissary. Then you have to watch sharp and be ready when your sale you can put in one keg. That is more than any or or you can put in one keg. That is more than any or or you can put in one keg. That is more than any or or you can put in one keg. That is more than end of the things you study out on the blackboard. You have wit to star to a secount for everything put into your care. They is an individual to the brown many temperature of the first party in the your care. They is an individual to the black board. You have wit they have the ready when your against the cancer of the house of the earth, and in party of the seem of the links, had been the seed that the cancer of a second of the light hours oug

HAPPY RESULTS OF MANUAL TRAINING.

The Girls of Grammar School 27 Show the Products of Their Skill.

Yesterday was a busy day for the female department of Grammar School 77, at First avenue and Eighty-fifth street. The practical results of eight months' manual training were exhibited in a dozon rooms. The regular class-

School 77 have surprised the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most primary kind of drawing and decorating, the girls are brought up to the first class with a skill in off-band drawing and designing that would be a credit to many art schools. The clay work and mechanical drawing and the carpenter work by the boys received much attention. Miss Julia titchman, the principal, is delighted with the results of manual training. To a Sun reporter yosterday she said:

"I wish some of our carpet and wall paper manufacturers would see the work done by the first class. Of course the girls don't have the time to perfect themselves in this work, but many of them show latent talent in original designing, and I think if some of these manufacturers would offer a prize for the best design it would stimulate the girls and some of them would find congenial and profitable work after leaving school."

The first class exhibited a number of original designs for cellings and church windows. The exhibition yesterday took the place of the requirer graduation exercises. Among those present were: Dr. Geo. F. Jackson. De Witt Ward, and Jacob Floischbauer, the school inspectors of the seventh district, and Richard Kelly, L. M. Hornthal, Jo-eph Fettretch, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, and W. Harris Hoome, the trustees of the Nineteenth ward.

THEY DIVIDED HIS SHARE.

A Long Lost Brother Turns Up and Wants His Share of an Estate.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 12.—Thirteen years ago Martin Manning, a wealthy farmer, died and bequeathed all his property to his wife, three sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Edward, had several years before gone west, and had not been heard of for many west, and had not been heard of for many months. He was advertised for, but no cine was discovered. Then a report came that he had been killed, and later this report was confirmed by the return of a neighbor who had been West. Steps were then taken to dispose of his estate. An administrator was chosen, and he divided the property left by Edward when he went West, and also that bequeathed him by his father.

It was supposed that was the end of the matter, but the missing man suddenly returned to the old home last week. He put in a claim for the property that he had left behind, and also for his share of his father's estate which the brothers and sister had so long held as their own. They are reluctant to make restingled contest.

Arrested for Firing the Rev. Mr. Clarke's

NORFOLK, Va., June 12 .- Last night a negro named Caffee was brought to Portsmouth by the Sheriff of Princess Anne county and iodged in the Norfolk county jail charged with having set fire to the residence of the Rev. F. C. Clarke, near London Bridge, three weeks ago, and destroyed the dweiling and the lives of Mr. Clarke and four of his family. The negro was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Policeman McKown of Norloik, who has been at work on the case ever since the fire. The negro lived on the firm of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and was ordered by him to leave the premises for destroying fences and not paying rent. The arrest caused groat excitement at London Bridge and the Sheriff, apprehensive of the type-hing of the prisoner if he was placed in jail in Princess Anne, came here with his prisoner for safe keeping. with having set fire to the residence of the

Anti-Povertyltes Piculcking.

Anti-Povertvites from the age of one year upward turned out in force yesterday for the annual piculg of the east side branch. The steamer Bay Queen, with three barges in tow, conveyed the excursionists who numbered about 3,600 to Oriental Grove, on Long island, about twenty miles up the bound. When Dr. Mutayan reached the fluirty first street piar, heat River, from which the party made its start at about it occords be received an ovation. Dr. Mutilyan made a speech in the open air, Dr. Mutilyan has just returned from a lecturing tour in New England and Canada. He said he had been cordially received.

Through Travel Resumed to Richmond and the South.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad is now open to trave; and that massenger trains are rounling through to facilitate and the Fouth, the Allantic to sast time on schedule time, as announced in regular time table, -4dd

A Brooklyn physician says "I frequently prescribe Nicho son's Liquid Bread, always with entire satisfaction as to its results."—Ads.

THE HEART OF HIS MYSTERY.

JUDGE AND JURY CROSS-QUESTION PROF. FRIEND'S MECHANIC, HOWARD.

He Says He Didn't Know the Secret of the Chain-lightning Sugar, but He Made a Machine for Grading and Crystallizing. The last shred of the mystery with which the late Prof. Friend invested his chain-lightning sugar process was plucked out yesterday in the trial, in the General Sessions, of ex-Rev. William E. Howard, his chief aide, and District-Attorney Fellows and his assistant, Mr. Davis, rested the case for the prosecution. The ex-reverend defendant took the stand in his own behalf, and Recorder Smyth and the foreman of the jury put pointed questions to him, and evidently made him very uncomfortable.

Hattle Green, colored, of 207 East 103d street, testified that she was employed by Mrs. Friend as a maid in the Professor's Sixtleth street house, and saw, at about the time that "demon-

strations" were to be had, for the edification of th evenurable Lawson N. Fuller and the other English and American stockholders, who were keeping the Professor's and Mrs. Friend's pockets buiging with money, bags of raw sugar and barrels of refined sugar brought into the house, The bags were sent by the stockholders, and the barrels were Howard's contribution. After the "demonstrations" the bags of raw sugar were smuggled out of the house, usually at about 2 o'clock in the morning, under the superintendence of Prof. Friend and Howard. The only machinery that she over saw in the house was what looked to her like a clothes mangle, set up in a corner of the parlor. It was called a crusher. A spout ran down from the crusher, through the register hole, into the dining room underneath. What she particularly remem-bered about the crusher was that there was re-fined surar sticking to it, and flice swarmed about it.

Col. Fellows announced that the prosecution

bered about the crusher was that there was resided about it.

Col. Fellows announced that the prosecution rested. Thereupon Lawyer Howe arose and, with becoming gravity under the circumstances, asked the Recordor to advise the jury to acquit Howard on the ground that the prosecution and not produced enough evidence to justify the jury in convicting Bound that the prosecution man the lawy." said Mr. Howe, "I shall demonstrate to your entire satisfaction before we close our side of this case that William H. Cotterill, and not William E. Howard, is the guilty party here. Mrs. Friend is the widow of a genius, for no less honored a title can be bestowed upon the late Prof. Henry C. Friend, He did Invent and he did possess the marvellous secret process of resiming sugar by electricity of which you have heard so much. There was no fraud. There was no misolutely scientifle, practical discovery.

"Friend needed a necenanic to embody his great discovery in fron and steel. Howard was the man he selected, Howard followed the Professor's directions as to the construction of machinery. But the Professor did not disclose to him his wonderful secret. No sensible inventor does disclose his secret until its profits are legally assured to him. A man who could raise money to make practical and profitable Prof. Friend's discovery was needed, and William h. Cotterill's persistent profors of his services were accepted. Cotterill obtained money from English investors. Prof. Friend died, Mrs. Friend tien westors. Prof. Friend died, Mrs. Friend tien this way to get at the secret. Meanwhile the British investors were clamoring for troofs of the existence of the secret. Decention make rou believe that there is not."

Then Howard and Mrs. Friend, hosing in this way to get at the secret. Meanwhile the British investors were clamoring for troofs of the existence of the secret. Prof. Friend the give some secret of a demonstration, no matter what. Give them some sugar, was his constant cry. The prosecution has shown only what was done at Cotte

Conn., and was 56 years old. His family moved when he was very young to Reckhert. R. L. and when he was old enough he worked in the cotten mills there. Be never went to school a day in his life. In 1862 he callsted in Battery H. First Rhode Island Artillery, and served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he went to Battle Creek, Mich., and was employed as a hotel clerk. From there he moved to Grand Rapids, and later to Chicago, arriving there two days before the great fire. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's lumber yard, and later was janitor of the new Court House in Chicago, Hobuit the first Free Methodist Church in Chicago.

exhibited in a dozon rooms. The regular class-work was open for the inspection of visitors, and from the beating of eggs and mixing of dough in the basement, where the kitchen is situated, up to the top floor, where the classes in mechanical drawing and decorative designing were showing their work, everything was moving with the regularity of clockwork.

The results of manual training in Grammar School 77 have surprised the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most enthusiastic and machanical drawing and decorating the professor's business was. In the latter part of 1883, Mrs. Friend in Chicago, in the inter part of 1883, Mrs. Friend in C and asked the Projessor where he got such sugar, and the Projessor langued and said. How would you like to work at it also would you like to work at it also work and the Projessor langued and said. How would you like to work at it also work at it also work and the Projessor chowed him an apparatus made of zine, and he, Howard, after examining it, said that he could improve upon it. He did improve the apparatus, but Friend mee'r confided his secret to him. The improved machine crushed, granulated, and sorted all kinds of sugar, but white sugar was usually used in experiments. He never knew how the sugar was prepared that went into the machine, He made models of all the machinery that the Projessor thought outland told him of. "Can you describe for us some of the machinery that you modelled?" asked the foreman.

"Can ? Yes, sir, "replied Howard, with a portentous wave of his long arms." But that's the secret. Prof. Friend and Mr. Cotterill made me sign a sworn paper not to say anything about what I made or saw.

"Well, what was this machinery made for? Was electricity to be applied to it?"

"Well, what was this machinery made for? "I never heard of electricity, except that Cotteril brought pans and plates into the factory, and I thought from that that electricity are left to be applied to it." He keep to be applied to it."

"Did you make any machinery to which electricity was to be applied? That was the foreman's question. See if you can answer it." the Recorder said, sternly.

"I din't make any machinery to which electricity was to be worked, then by horse or answer at."

"I have was it to be worked, then by horse or answered.

"I have was it to be worked, then by horse or answered.

SYRACUSE, June 12 .- The department officors, official staff, and council of administra-tion of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, in session here, re-ceived the report of the commission appointed ceived the report of the commission appointed to take charge of the \$20,000 allotted by the State to transport and care for the Grand Army delegates to the Washington centennial celebration in New York, and the accounting of T. I., Poole, treasurer, showed that \$3,005.16 had been returned to State Comptroller Wemple, it was decided to hold the next State engagement in Syracuse. A Policeman Who Wouldn't Patrol.

Policeman James B. Jones was transferred on May 22 from the typewriting department at Police Headquarters to the East Sixty seventh street station for inty. He showed great repugnance to going on parrol, and reported and. Capt. Gunner sent a police surgeon to see him. The surgeon reported that Jones was it for duly. Jones was it for duly. Jones turned up at the station house after at absence of their days and eighteen bure, saving himself by six hours from farfeithin his place in the department. Capt toucher complained of Jones's conduct to the Fonce heard and Jones earling his resignation to Superintendent Murray. The Commissioners will probably not accept his resignation, but put him on trial as an example.

The Grand Jury Wouldn't Indiet Him. Mayor Grant received a letter from District Attorney Fellows resterday saying that the Grand Jury had twice dismissed the case arainst Superintendent Albert B Scoular of the United States Illuminating Company for putting up electric lights without permits from the Board of Electrical Control. The District At

Shrewsbury Tomato Keichup and baked beans. The rest of this dish will be greatly increased if dashed with the "Shrewsbury."—450.

A PENSION CLAIM REJECTED.

It Was That of a Former Stave as Bependent Mother of a Son also a Slave.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day decided the pension claim of Elizabeth Small (colored) as dependent mother of Henry Small, deceased, late of Company F. Second Regiment, United States colored troops. The claim was originally rejected on the ground that the soldier was over 21 years of age at the date of his enlistment. and did not sid in the support of his mother at any time after he arrived at that age. In a deposition before a special examiner, the elaimant stated her case, in part, as follows:
"I claim a pension on the ground that if my son Henry was living he would help me. I can-

not say that I depended upon him to any ex-

tent during his life time, because we were all

slaves and supported by our masters. My son

was not in a position, on that account, to aid me, and did not do anything for me up to his enlistment, and I received no money from him atter. My husband was able to work up to about two years before his death, and never was sick enough to interfere with his labor. Since my husband's death I have depended upon the charity of my relatives.

The provision in section 4.707 of the Revised Statutes, which sets forth the essential elements of a dependent mother's claim, says: A mother shall be assumed to have been dependent upon her sen within the meaning of this section if at the date of his death, she had no other adequate means of support than the erdinary proceeds of her own manual labor and the contributions of said sun, or of any other persons not legally bound to add in her support, and if by actual contributions or in any other way the son had recognized his obligations to add in the support of his mother, or was by law bound to such support.

the son had recognized his obligations to aid in the support of his mother, or was by law bound to such support.

In the appeal filed by claimant's attorneys
the ground is taken that "the soldier, being a
slave, never could, at any time, attain his majority in a legal sense while in slavery. His
master owned him, and under the laws in
force was entitled to his service and labor, and
while such slave low was rendering service to
his master he was at the same time contributing directly to the support of his mother, who
also was a slave to the same master.

It is also urged that "up to his enlistment he
had no opportunity to aid in his mother's support, except as above. After his enlistment
the Government took the place of his master
for three years, and demanded and received
his antire time and service. It is not believed
that the pension laws ever intended to require
of claimants impossibilities, nor that Congress
expected, in the administration of such laws,
slaves to be held to such strict observance of
the unoral code as to place them on the same
footing with equal responsibility as the educated white and free race."

In his decision the Assistant Secretary ears:

footing with equal responsibility as the educated white and free race."

In his decision the Assistant Secretary says:

The suggestion that the son's lator was a
contribution to the common maintenance of
all, and in his sense was a contribution to the
support of his mother, is predicated upon a
theory too remote from every possibility of
proof to be accented as a ground for pension
within the meaning of the statute. Such a theory was never contemplated by the lawmaking
power, or it would have gained some express
recognition in section 4.707, which was enacted
clith years after the war for the Union. It is
obvious that the extent or the efficacy of the
add, if any, which, in pursuance of such a theory, the son's labor as a slave contributed to
the support of his mother as a slave, could
have been neither considered by Congress nor
intelligently estimated by it or by this department. If the vast sum of money which the opposite epinion would appropriate is to be taken
from the national Trensury it must be done by
direct and positive enactment, the pininness of from the national Trensury it must be done by diract and no-titive enactment, the plainness of which shall be commensurate with the great-ness of the results to be elected. It is the nart neither of dury nor of wisdom for this depart-ment to strain the statute to accomplish a pur-pose which Congress has fully considered and has failed to express by any language applica-ble to the facts or to the condition of slavery, a bie to the facts or to the condition of slavery, a subject the Government has dealt with too blainly, where it intended to speak, to require any one new to help it out by construction. This rejection of the claim is affirmed."

This new-ion is regarded of unusual importance from the fact that it practically decides many other cases,

THE 2-RAIL NUISANCE.

ommissioner Gliroy Adds His Protest-The Harlem River Bridge Commission.

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy added his verbal protest at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the epistolary one of the Mayor against the use of the T-rail by the street car companies. He said the rails were dangerous to traille, and that it was almost useless to pave streets in which they were laid. He recom-mended the use of the growed rail. The \$3 000,000 appropriated under the new law for the repair of streets would be inadequate, the Commissioner said, to do the work. The question was not whether the streets should be repaired, but which of the many most needed repair. They were all bad. The Public Works repair. They were all bad. The rubble works Inpartment had no authority to fix South, West, Pearl, and Broad streets, as under the old land grants the duty devoted upon the owners of the property along these thorough ares. The Commissioner said he expected the Legislature to remedy the difficulty at its next

C imptroller Meyers made an ineffectual effort to read his report recommending a change of the plans for building a visitue at 155th street. The Mayor seemed somewhat piqued because the Comptroller and notified a number

"I didn't make any machinery that I knew was to have electricity applied to it," Howard answered.

"How was it to be worked, then—by horse or hand power?"

"By hand, sir."

When the Professor and his wife experimented with his machine, they looked themselves up in a room in their house, and kept him in the outside darkness as to their secret.

"Describe that machine of yours to us, if you can," the foreman said.

"It stood about six or seven inches high, and weighed between sixty and seventy pounds, My machine was intended to grade or sort, separate and crystalles sugar."

"What do you mean by grading?" asked the Recorder,

"Separating the sugar into particles of different sizes—from the size of the cys of a cambric heedle to the size of a hickory mut."

"What was the largest grade yon everturned out;"

"What was the largest grade yon everturned only sixty pounds?" asked the liceorder,

"What, out of that small machine weighing only sixty pounds?" asked the liceorder,

"Oh, no, no," hastily replied Howard," not that machine,"

The G, A. R's Centennial Expenses,

touched a wire of the Fire Bepartment in East Broad-way and was killed. The wire was supposed to be dead, but had crossed a live are light wire. Mrs. Streiffner, who says the boy earned \$10 a week as a pender and was terrapport, is suing the United States Hammating Company for \$5.500 damages for the loss of her son. The suit came to trial year-cristy being Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court. The defendant decides that the wire which touched the boy was its property, and alleges that it is not in any was responsi-ble for the accident. The defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, and Justice O'Brien granted an adjour-ment until this morning, when he will decide the motion.

W. P. Thompson President of the Lead Trust.

The first meeting of the trustees of the Na-tional Lead Trust since the absorption of the St. Louis companies was held yesterday in the offices of the Standard Off Company, To Broadway. A number of the old trustees and Mr. Henry Pentz, the first President of the Trust, hathed to Heir respirations to make room for the new element, the Standard old Company. Mr. W. P. Thumpeon of the Standard was elected to fill one of the vacancies in the Board, and a few minutes later was closed Fresident of the Trust. The other vacancies on the Board of Trustees were not filled.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK.

R. M. Wilkes, Wallkill Boy, and Mambrino

Boston, June 12 .- At Beacon Park this afternoon the Eastern trotting circuit was continued, and three races were decided, with a fourth left unfinished. There was a larger attendance than that of Tuesday, and though it looked like rain, there was only a slight sprinkling, and the track was much faster than it was yesterday. Again new records were made, Walikili Boy and Sam Webber both trotting below 2:30, while the pacers in the mixed gait contest went several fast miles. The post-ponement of the 2:28 class proved a fortunate thing for R. M. Wilkes, who came out frosh and so full of speed that he won the deciding seventh heat with little trouble. Violin was a favorite at first, but the field sold at \$25 to \$5 on him before the start. Kensett F, trailed wilkes, but could not overtake him, and Violin was apparently not drawn out, and his backers had hedged on him to-day.

Parse \$5.0. 2125 class. R. M. Wi ken g. g., by Mambrano Wilkes

Purse \$0.0. 2125 class.

R. M. Wil ken, g. K. by Marabrano Wakes

(6) Neil) 2 1 5 1 2 3 1

Violin, b. g. (Dunham) 1 2 8 2 4 1 3

Kennett F. b. n. (Twipfhell & Riley) 5 3 1 5 1 2 2

Gen. Stark ch. g. (Gubb) 3 4 2 3 3 2 0

R. D. F. b. g. (Riley) 3 4 5 4 4 5 2 0

Time-21205, 22205, 22276, 2223, 2223, 2223, 2204,

Lulle H. was first choice and Sam Webber
second in the pools on the 2234 trot, but the
gray mare had lost her so-od and hitchest behind, with froquent breaks. After Webber had
won two heats Hayden was taken from behind

Lulle H. and Riley tried to see if she could
win, but it was of no use, and Walkill Boy beat
the rest easy in the third nafle, while Webber
made a break hust not he sart and was hapi up.
Holden, the Mystic Parkitshiner, handled Wallkill Roy for John Turner, and niter getting the
third heat had the race well in hand and won
without much trouble, though Lutte made him
go in 228 in the fourth heat. Sam Webber
could not get to the front, and had to be content with accord money and a new record.

Purse \$10.1. 23 cases.

Walkill Boy, b. g. in Walkill Golden. 3 4 1 1

Charley K. br. x (A. Trent). 7. 0. 4. 7dfs. Time—2.244 21ms, 2.364, 212.255, 2.255, Time—2.244 21ms, 2.364, 212.255, 2.25

Time-2.204, 2.224, 2.224, 2.249,
With only two starters in the 2.26 pace.
Ember was the choice over Dirino Maid, but
the latter had won two of the three heats when
it grew too dark for further racing, and the
event goes over. Ember can win it she keeps
steady, but she made standstill breaks in both
heats the Maid won.

THEY WILL FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE Bucket-shop Keepers to Test the Constitu-

tionality of the Law Against Them.

tionality of the Law Against Them.

The owners of bucket shops in and around Wall street and in up-town New York and in Brooklyn were in a tremor yesterday because Gov. Hill had approved the Anti-Bucket Shop bill. Three of the owners decided immediately to refuse orders from their patrons, but the patrons were somewnat ahead of them in refusing business. They felt that it would be tempting fate altogether beyond the bounds of even bucket-shop reason to put in their/orders when the State authorities were arrayed against the shops. They declined to trade, and insisted that it leolad as if it was all up with the bucket shops this time.

G. H. Wright, 55 New street: G. Heinmann, 42 Broadway, and Stockton & Co., 76 New street, were some of the shop owners who practically admitted that the jg was up for the present, at least, Tedd, the king of the bucket. Shop owners and the owners of the Big Four in the Welles building, however, decimed to quit. tomoting fate altogether beyond the bounds of even bucket-shor reasen to put in theirforders when the State authorities were arrayed against the shops. They declined to trade, and insisted that it leoked as if it was all up this type to the state of the shops. They declined to trade, and insisted that it leoked as if it was all up this type the street, were some of the shop owners who practically admitted that the jig was up for the present at least. Tedd, the king of the bucket shop owners and the owners of the big Four in the Weles building, however, declined to quit, and inside that the is exempt from the restricture of the bill on the ground that his establishment has been incorporated as the Orea Board of Brokers and that he has a clear ing house system like that in use on the Consolidated Stock and Patroleous Exchange. He and the Big Four men will run their places until arrested, and then they will make a test case in order to determine the constitutionality of the bill on the fight will call the allow for Brokers and calls and in the bug bucket in the bull that he was. They limd expected in spector Byrnes and his men all day, and now bey stail. Let em come: the big bucket the bull that he had gritty. They will tokled at this news. They limd expected in the big bucket in the bull that he had a gritty. They will tokled at this news. They limd expected in the big bucket is the hand gritty. They will be given the bull of the same of the care of the show owners to be given and the busy of the bill on the provide of the same of the care of the shows coming. Superior flowing the bull the bull that he was allowed to the attention of the grain the dead walls with startling pictures of the bill on the provide and they were warrent to cease dealing in grain privileges, and will claim that these privileges are contrary to law.

At a meeting of the grain trade on the Produce Exchance the Governor's action was a called to the attention of the grain men and they were warrent to cease dealing in grain privileges, are co

MORMONS IN CANADA.

They are Said to be Practising Polygamy

and Their Neighbors are Incensed. WINNEYEG, Man., June 12. - Newspapers in Alberta Territory are calling upon the Dominion Government to watch the Mormon colony founded near MacLeod by persons from Sait Lake City. It is charged that they are practising polygamy, and it is feared they will shortly control the electorate. The Government is be

ing urged to sell them no more land. About sixty Mormon colonists settled in the Canadian Northwest in June, 1886. They have since been joined by quite a number of new-

Convicted by a Photograph of His Victim. William O'Connell, alins "The Major." an William O'Connell, alias "The Major." an excentict, was arranged yesterday in the dieneral sessions, hefore Judge Martine for sentence under a conviction of attempting to criminally assent. Emma Mitchell aged 10, of 164 Delanney street life met her at a ball on the evening of March 17 last, and they danced together. She did not know O'Connell's history, and when he asked her to take a ride on the elevated road site concentred. He took her to a saloon in Third avenue, near 12th street, and there attempted the assentit. He best her so that her face was showing the figured. At his train as photograph of Miss Mitchell, taken on the morning after the attempted assent, was shown to the tary and they converted O'Connell without quitting they good have barried assent, was shown to the tary and they converted O'Connell without quitting their seals. Judge Varine sentenced him to State prison for seven years and six months.

St. John's Guild, which maintains a seaside hospital at Cedar Grove, & I, where sick children are

INSANITY IN JOHNSTOWN.

The Flord Pollowed by Disease and Men-tal Maladies, and the Warning They Int Maladies, and Bring to Others,

One of the leading physicians at Johnstown, who is Working night and day for the relief of the sufferers, has written as follows to the Medical News: "The mental condition of simple every former rest-dent of Johnstown is one of the gravest character, and the reaction which will set in when the reality of the whose affair is fully comprehended can scarcely fall to produce many cases of permanent or temporary insan-ity. Now of the ferce that one meets, both male and female, are those of the most pr found melancholia, as sociated with an almost absolute disregard of the future.

The nervous system shows the atrain it has borne by a tremulousness of the hand and of the lip in man as well as in woman. This pervous state is further evidenced by a peculiar intonation of words, the persons speaking mechanically, while the voices of many rough looking men are changed into such tr mulous notes of se high a ritch as to make one imagine a child on the verge of

tears inspending.

This is terrible, but it slupply shows what a deplorable condition the human mind can get into when overwhelmed by trouble or disaster. There are men and women in New York city to day who are in just as bad positinents in life. Overwork, excitement, indulgence, high living, and dissipation in all its forms cause these conditions. A pain in the head inability to remember names or faces periods of melancholy, all these are the symptoms of herea periods of melancholy, all these are the symptoms of herea periods of melancholy, all these are the symptoms of herea periods of the careful of your manney of always. However, which here are despited or visally, and take the only discrevery which nearly been made for Partes's, either in its first or in a system which is Paine at elery compound. This wonderful discrevery, which was made by the late Prof. Phelps of lightness of the profession and scientists generally, if taken carefully and systematically, will restain avoid the first symptoms and final sinces of Partesis, with all the horrors which they being from a light avoid the first symptoms and final sinces of Partesis, with all the horrors which they being from a light of the profession and scientists generally and systematically with creating most of the profession and scientists generally and systematically states of the profession and scientists generally and systematically states and scientists generally and systematically states and the profession and scientists generally states and the profession and scientists generally states and the profession and scientists generally states and scientists generally states and scientists are set the scientists and scientists and scientists and scientists and scientists and scientists are set the scientists and scientists are set the scientists and scientists and scientists are set the scientists and scientists and scientists are set the scientists and scientists and scientists are set the scientist pointments in life. Overwork, excitement, indulgence

FURNITURE

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TO BRIGGE IT UP FOR GERMANY.

The Carver Wild American Company Off tor a Tour in That Country. When the steamship California of the Ham-

burg-American line steamed away from her pier in Hoboken at 4 % o'clock yesterday afternoon a score or more of Indians on the forward deck took eigarettes from their mouths and gave an answering warwhoop to the cheer of a crowd of small boys on a neighboring pier. Then they put the cigarettes back between their lips, puffed solemnly for a minute or two. and whooped again so vigorously that the ruddy-faced German!who was operating the hoarse whistle of the ship grew ruddier and withdrew in defeat from the noise-making contest. But the Indians kept right on whooping until

in Brooklyn. The fifteen-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stophens of 194 Enckett street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning. Dr. Welton, who was called in to attend her on Friday, prescribed lime water and powders, which were scribed lime water and powders, which were purchased by Mrs. Stephens at the drug store of F. N. Bliss, 500 Henry street. Convulsions followed the administering of the lime water on Sunday morning, and as it smell strongly of carbolic neid the Potor tobit the mother to discontinue its use. The convulsions, however, continued, and resulted to the childs death. Mrs. Stephens says the bottle in which she had the druggist but the lime water had formerly contained holy water, which she had other than the druggist but the lime water had formerly contained boly water, which she had other as the first Church in New York, but that it never had contained accordingly a state of the contained at St. Peter's Church in New York, but that it never had contained carbolic acid.

Canadian Northwest in Jance 1887. Alternation classed by the water of the the house at Casterian classed by the water of the the layer of the feel legatiment in Pecksial, and for the less fine been joined by quite a number of new classes. Chapter 432—Alternation her traiters of the Wild and the Civil Code Chapter 432—Alternation in traiters of the Wild and the Civil Code Chapter 432—Alternation in traiters of the Wild and the Civil Code Chapter 432—Alternation in the traiters of the Wild and the Civil Code Chapter 432—Alternation in the Civil Code Chapter 433—Alternation in the Civil Code Chapter 434—Alternation in Mort for Civil Code Chapter 434—Alternation in the Civil Code Chapter 434—Alte

KASKINE HO BAD EFFECT.



cared for, and a floating bespital, in which sick childer and their mothers are taken on excursions down the bay four times a week during the summer, is about to begin its work for this season. The society's treasury is empty, and the public is appealed to for aid.

TISM, NERVOL'S INDOMERATION.

A preference to years they your form to begin its work for this season. The society's treasury is empty, and the public is appealed to for aid.